



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOURCES AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

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Abstract

This article reflects the analysis of sources on the history and historiography of Ancient Egypt. It is known that the history of Ancient Egypt is an integral part of the history of the Ancient East. The history of Ancient Egypt cannot be studied without its sources and the data obtained by historiography. For the study of the history of Ancient Egypt, the monuments of the numerous inscriptions of this ancient land, preserved to our time, are of paramount importance.

Keywords: Ancient East, hieroglyphs, pyramid, mummification, Nile civilization, religious views, literature, Ebers' great literature, Neferikara, Memphis theology.

Introduction

Many of the written monuments of ancient Egypt that have survived to the present time are of great importance for the study of the history of ancient Egypt. The information in written sources complements the monuments of material culture in many ways, this information sheds light on the life of the Egyptians in ancient times, the development of technology, art and religious beliefs.

The history of ancient Egypt is studied through many sources. These sources are divided into seven kinds :

- 1) Written sources, historical works, artistic, literary, scientific, religious texts, documents and instructions.
- 2) Monuments of material culture: city, castle, temple, milkhouse, houses, pottery, statues, etc.
- 3) Folk oral art: songs, fairy tales, proverbs, legends, moral and ethnic works.
- 4) Linguistic data.
- 5) Ethnographic data.
- 6) Anthropological data: depictions in reliefs, skeletons, frescoes, where it is possible to study the physical structure of people .
- 7) Geographical environment and landscape, canals, roads .



Key Part: Methods of writing the history of ancient Egypt have always been evolving. Hieroglyphic reading centers originated in a number of major European cities. Along the way, the study of the civilizations of Egypt, but also of Mesopotamia, the Hittites, Phoenicians, Iran, China, and India became a pressing issue. The analysis of archaeological sources and their chronology in comparison with written sources is an important factor in the study of source studies of the history of the Ancient East. Sources written in the form of ancient stones play an important role in ancient Egyptian architectural monuments. Historiography and source studies of Egypt are first mentioned in the works of S.Sassi, J.F.Shampoleon and others. At the same time, the archaeological research of G. Carter and the unveiling of Tutankham's mausoleum became a great innovation.

The coexistence of two opposing traditions: centrifugal forces and centrist forces in the long history of Egypt can be traced to the peculiarity of the unity and struggle of opposing opposition.

Editor's ChoiceAll Even before written documents appeared, the entire region was divided into agricultural areas. In all subsequent events, these territories play a much more active role: they strive for autonomy, while at the same time they show the traditions of uniting into groups - a confederation. See also[edit] About 3,000 years later, two confederations, two competing kingdoms, emerged: one to the north—in the vast delta that divides the Nile River into branches before it flows into the sea, and the other to the south—in the narrow land along the river. As the famous French scientist A. More noted, nature itself created Egypt - on the Mediterranean coast and in Africa. This division is very important for Egyptian history and will always remain one of the decisive factors. The fact is that the two regions differ from each other in their geographical and historical conditions. was in open communion with other great cultures along the northern sea, which aspired to the Mediterranean ; The south, which aspired to the African continent, was closed to other cultures and was more drawn to the civilization of that continent.

It is known that the Egyptians, like many other peoples of the ancient East, were formed as a result of the slow mixing of several tribes. These are the tribes of the people of ancient Egypt , the indigenous tribes of the northern and eastern Africans . Specific statues of people from the archaic period in Egypt, the results of measurements of skulls found in archaic tombs in Egypt , and the similarity of the ancient Egyptian type to the type of Somalia and other tribes show that the ancient



Egyptians were related to the tribes of tropical East Africa . According to ancient Egyptian imagery, the ancient tribes that lived in East Africa (the country of Punt) are very similar to the Egyptians in their appearance. The image of the goddess of fertility, depicted in ancient Egypt in the image of a celestial cow with horns, as well as the bearded and pakana god Beth, testify to Egypt's strong connection with the religious beliefs of the African peoples. An ancient royal inscription relates that a small man was brought to Egypt from Nubia , who performed the dance of the gods . Moreover , the earliest Egyptian tribes were also closely related to the Luvian tribes of North Africa .

The ancient Egyptian language is similar in some features to the Berber languages of North Africa . Now in Egypt and in the high mountains of the Nile Valley shows that the tribes that gave rise to the culture of Egypt had been living in northeast Africa since the Stone Days .

A lot of information about Egyptian history can be found in the works of ancient world authors who wrote or mentioned about ancient Egypt. The famous French scholar Champaulon's reading of Egyptian hieroglyphics is of great importance in the study of ancient Egyptian writing . At the same time, the Palermo stone inscriptions list the pharaohs up to the fifth dynasty and give information about major military campaigns and the floods of the Nile. The Annals of Ththutmus III (XVII dynasty) written on the walls of the temples of Athan and Ra (the temple of Karnak in Thebes) are a valuable written source . Cochin Manephon's (about the land . hunting . In the 6th - 3rd centuries) the history of Msr is described from the earliest times . Man·nephon compiled a list of 30 dynasties and divided them into 10 dynasties in three decays . This new period allowed researchers to identify the most important periods in the history of Egypt , including the division of ancient Egypt into ancient , middle , new , and recent periods .

The Egyptian archives are made up of legal and stationery documents . The oldest archive is in the temple of Neferikara (V dynasty . hunting . XXV - XXIV century) . A very rich archive was found in the excavation of the city of A·he'ta·than (el Amarna) , in which there are 350 documents . A rich inheritance has passed on from the ancient Egypt . The advice of Ah'ta·i , the word of A·men'em·pe , the word of Ip'user . Examples of literary literature are such as The Story of the Farmer , " The Story of the Solomon , the Tales of the Sin·u'cheth , and so on . The tales : " Concerning Two Brothers , " " True and Twisted , " " Shipwrecked , " (The Voyage



of Nun A'mon to Biblos). Works of religious spirit are monuments depicted with hieroglyphs on the inner walls of the pyramids of the pharaohs of the 5th-8th dynasty. XXIV-XXII centuries) they are called pyramid paintings. Religious writings consist of the " sarcophagi texts" written on wooden poles of the nobility during the Middle Kingdom, the Book of the Dead, which is considered the ancient Egyptian religious main book, and the Memphis theological texts.

Such as the Ebers Large Papyrus and the Edwin-Smith Papyri provide information about the development of scientific knowledge in ancient Egypt. These consist of a memorable ensemble, a pyramid, a mastab, a city and a temple, a castle, a seaport, and a necropolis. The pyramids, especially built during the II-IV dynasties, are considered a rare historical cultural monument. The oldest tomb sarcophagi is the sarcophagus from Enhab (Nehen) , the ruler of Egypt , who began to be highly civilized . Moreover, in ancient Egypt, the art of sculpture rose to its artistic level . The sculptures are made mainly of limestone and granite . The image of the gods and the images of the Pharaohs is very much attention . Thus the graven images of the gods of Egypt and of the Phar'aohs of old were put outside for the viewer to see .

The pyramids, mastabas , and other milkiness that existed in Egypt and have survived to this day were plundered by thieves , marauders , and robbers in ancient times . Only one pyramid has come down to us without being plundered . From a scientific historical point of view , the artifacts found in the pyramid of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, which was discovered and investigated by English archaeologist Carter in 1922, include gold and precious stones , iron metal , and the mummified body of Tutankhaman , who died at the age of 19 . Of the works of the ancient author, the History of Herodotus (er. av . 5th century C.E .) Diodorus of Sicily 's Historical Library , Strabo's Geography (second century C.E .) Plutarch's treatise Osiris and Ida give a detailed account of the socio-political and cultural life of ancient Egypt . The Greek (Greek) scholar Diodorus of Sicily , who lived in the first century B.C.E . , has recorded only 14 books in his Historical Library , of which there are 40 books . This work contains valuable knowledge of geography, history , philosophy , aesthetics .

Conclusion

Ancient Egyptian historiography is one of the oldest written sources and historical traditions in human history. The Egyptians wrote their history mainly in the spirit of



religious views, the activities of the pharaohs, and the praise of state policies. Their historical sources are hieroglyphic stone tablets, papyri, temple walls, monuments that not only recorded events but also deified them, and the pharaoh personality was at the center of historiography. He is depicted as a symbol of the state, as a divine power. Egyptian writers detailed the Pharaohs' military campaigns, their building work, their religious ceremonies, and the life of the people. Egyptian historiography is one of the oldest schools that has created history as a memory, based on the preservation of human history in written form.

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